NEW YORK PURILLY CHESINAY, STREET AND V. 4888.

men, Sheridan, Thomas, Farragut and Porter nd ready, and they are the blessed peace kers in whose effectiveness the country has

At the present hour the mental vision of the country is healthy, and it sees distinctly that the only way to reach a real peace is through a relentlessly vigorous prosecution of the war. For that matters are now in train. Grant, with the armies of the Potomac and the James, confronts Lee at Richmond, and in his favor he has the progress of a year of victories. He can hardly e said to be about to begin operations against Lee. He is about to continue the operations of the last year, hitherto interrupted by the season—for all the distance made from the Rapi-dan in 1864, and the lodgment made in front of Lee's position, is so much progress toward the grand result. All the work done last year holds good for this. Grant, to borrow a graphic hrase from an unclassical arena, though he goes into this fight a fresh man, goes into it with so much advantage derived from the last fight that he not only knows his opponent's games and dodges, but begins with that oppoent's head "in chancery." Sheridan will co-perate with his usual effectiveness, and Thomas so will co-operate, though in a way of which the enemy little dream. Sherman will strike a blow certainly not second in effectiveness to any that he has hitherto given. His march has already made considerable progress in South Carolina, where, as the enemy tell us, he is to be opposed by Beauregard—Thersites against Achillest That the enemy has no one but Beauregard to oppose to Sherman in itself suffi-ciently indicates their helpless weakness for practical war. Over the whole field, moreover, it is the same. Without generals, and without any army but that of Lee, there is not a possithat they can resist the onward movement of our spring campaign, or any longer delay the peace that we will make without

THE GULF.

The Report of the Rebel Evacuation of Mobile Confirmed.

THE PROPER PLERING FROM THE CITY. &c.

CAIRO, Feb. 6, 1865. The steamer Mollie Able, from New Orleans 31st ult., has arrived, with a large quantity of sugar and molass The reported evacuation of Mobile is confirmed. The mer says:-The information is undoubted. Twelve refugees, who left Mobile on the 16th and arrived at New Orns, stated that the evacuation commenced the day before their departure; that the guns and ordnance stores were going to Selma by rail and water simultaneously.

With this movement a sweeping conscription was going on among the citizens of Mobile, to escape which the people were fleeing from the city by squads.

It was the general impressoin in Mobile that no defence of the city would be attempted. Its garrison was small and composed of militia under command of General

The steamers Continental and Morning Star, from Nov Tork, had arrived at New Orleans.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

Missouri.

LATURE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported favorably on concurrent resolution in relation to an amondment of the federal constitution, with an amendment to strike out the words, "and securing to all men, without regard to race or color, absolute equality before the law." Amendment agreed to, and resolution as amended adopted by 18 years and 2 mays, Senators Gordon and Mosby voting to the necessity.

Mr. Hows called up Senate concurrent re-tion to amondment of the federal constitu-g slaver. The cas 83, nays 8

Maine. OCHSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.
AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 6, 1865.
Governor Cony laid before the Legislature to-day to
Ecial copy of the resolution adopted by Congremendatory of the constitution abolishing slavery. LEGISLATURE.

WHERLING, W. Va., Feb. 6, 1864. an has received the following telegram

'o-day, dated Cumberland, February 6:—
A cavalry scout of General Sherridan's encountered the
the force of Major Harry Gilmer yesterday near Moer teld, whipped it handsomely, capturing upwards of wonty officers and men. Amongst the officers captured was the noted guerilla chief and robber Harry Gilmer himself. B. F. KELLY, Brevet Major General

The Army of the Potomac. The Army of the Potomaco.

ARTILLERY DUEL ON SATURDAY NIGHT—REFURN
OF THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1866.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says:—Quite
can artillery duol took place on Saturday evening, near
the Appomation, lasting from seven till half-past nine
solock at night.

The rebel Commissioners, the correspondent adds, are said to have passed through the lines on that day for Richmond. A passenger from the army, who arrived in Washington to night, confirms the truth of the statement.

News from Fortress Monroe. FORTERSS MONROE, Feb. 4, 1865

Fort Fisher. news. The advent of President Lincoln and party has been the only exciting matter for some time.

Gue: illas in Kentucky. Louisville, Ky., Feb. 6, 1866.
Litchfield was visited a few days since by Williams' gang of guerillas, and the next morning by seventy or sighty of Quantrell's mounted men. The latter were under the command of Captain Jones. They appropriated a quantity of boots and shoes and whiskey, but left without doing further damage.

Northwestern Railroad.
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 6, 1865.
Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court,
to which application was made for an injunction in the
taken of Wadsworth vs. the Chicago and Northwestern
Railway Company, refuses to hear the application.

The Missouri Legislature, Sr. Loun, Feb. 5, 1969. The Missouri Senate yesterday passed the following

Coroner's Inquest. Catharine Coulter, a child seventeen months old, died at the residence of her parents, Eleventh avenue, near net, from the effects of scalds accidentally a per of scalding water upsetting upon her in held an inquest over the remains.

WASHINGTON.

Speedy Enforcement of the Draft.

Peace Democrats in Congress Endorse the President's Recent Course Towards the Rebels.

Action of the Senate on the Enrolment Bill.

No More Negroes to be Recruited by State Agents in Rebel States.

The Maval Appropriation Passed by the House.

The Amendments to the Internal Revenue Act.

Report on the Great Mine Explosion and the Failure Before Petersburg.

The Pirate Shenandosh Excluded from Brazilian Ports,

Washington, Feb. 6, 1868.

&c.,

Advices from Mr. Webb, United States Minister to Rio Janeiro, received at the State Department, bring the gratifying intelligence that the government of Brazil has issued a decree excluding the pirate Shenandosh from the ports of that empire. At the date of these advices Mr. Seward's answer in the case of the Florida had not

SPEEDY ENFORCEMENT OF THE DRAFT

The rumor that another draft for two hundred thou was to be immediately ordered is not The pending draft will be enforced as rapidly as possible, in order to provide for contingencies and insure such a vigorous prosecution of military or rations as will satisfy the enemy of the unmistakah hopelessness of their cause hopelessness of their cause, and ripen the growing peace sentiment of the South until it shall overshadow the war party and bring about peace and reunion.

THE QUOTA OF NEW YORK. The Committee of Supervisors of New York obtained from the President to-day an order to the Provost Mar-shal General to furnish them with a statement of the figures upon which the calculations for the quota assigned to New York were based. Upon the presentation of the order the Provost Marshal General declined to furnish the information. This refusal was reported to the Presi-

THE TAX BILL-THE TAX ON SALES.

THE TAX BILL.—THE TAX ON SALES.

The resolution of the Ways and Means Committee, proposing a tax of one-half of one per cent upon all sales, which was submitted with the Tax bill, is intended as a feeler in regard to this system of taxation, which has for the last year been sedulously pressed upon the attention of Congress by Mr. Odell and others, as the best and most equable, as well as most efficient, mode of raising internal revenue.

THE ENLISTMENT OF NEGROES IN THE SOUTH. During the discussion of the Enrolment bill in the easte to-day Mr. Saulsbury endeavored to make a point Senate to-day Mr. Saulabury endeavored to make a point against Senator Wilson by charging Massachusetts with enlisting negroes in the South to fill her quotas, thereby saving her white sons from the horrors of war and placing the degraded negroes upon the level of the white young men of Delaware. In reply, Mr. Wilson showed that Massachusetts had only been called upon for one hundred and seventeen thousand men, but that she had furnished one hundred and twenty-five thousand three year men, only between four and five thousand of whom were blecks; while of all classes she had sent to the war over one hundred and fifty-three thousand men, being an excess hundred and fifty-three thousand men, being an excess over her quotas of some thirty-six thousand men fur-nished the government through her liberal bountles. It had been supposed that, with the passage of the consti-tutional amendment, Congress might have been ridden Saulsburys cannot let him rest. On Saturday the Senate refused him permission, by a vote of nineteen to twenty, to ride in all the city cars. This morning, however, Mr. Summer returned to the attack, when Senators Conness, Dixon, Doolittle, Johnson, Lane of Indians, Morrill and twenty-six to ten.

THE RED RIVER CAMPAIGN. General Emory, of the Nineteenth corps, was to-day before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and testified in reference to the Red river campaign. His

ARRIVAL OF GENERALS TORSERT AND FORSYTH.

Major General Torbert and General Forsyth, General
Sheridan's chief of staff, are among the arrivals at Willard's

ORGANIZATION OF SHERIDAN'S CAVALET INTO A

CORPA:

The cavalry in the Shenandoah valley is to be organized into a corpa. It is estimated that such organization will reduce the cost of its maintenance one-third. INCREASE OF CHARGE FOR OFFICERS' BOARD IN

An order has been issued by the War Department to the Surgeon General to increase the charge for board of officers in hospitals from one dollar to one dollar and a half per day.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nomina by the President:—

by the President:—
Edwin C. Cushman, of Massachusetts, to be consul at Rome.
Captain John A. Winslow, to be a commodore in the navy, from the 19th of June, 1884.
Lieutenant William B. Cushing, to be a lieutenant commander, from October 27, 1864.
Second Lieutenant Charles S. Sherman, to be first lieutenant in the Marine corps.
Passed Assistant Surgeon John Paul Quinn, to be surgeon in United States navy.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenants Edward Rocker, E. F. Devins and J. W. Smith, to be acting volunteer lieutenant commanders.

Devins and J. W. Smith, to be acting volunteer lieutenant commanders.

Acting Master James R. Wheeler, to be acting volunteerstructurenant.

Acting First Assistant Engineers Charles Lenis Caidy, John F. Rellly, Marshal TrowBridge Cheness and John D. Williamson, to be acting chief engineers.

Acting First Assistant Engineers Samuel Beckerstaff, Don Carlos Hasseitine, John G. Scott, Thomas Shoffer, Isham J. Hardy, William J. Buffington and George H. Akinson, to be acting chief engineers.

Lieutenants Henry B. Seeley, A. V. McNaira, A. R. Yaice and Clark Morchant, to be ileutenant commanders in the navy.

First Lieutenant William H. Hall, to be captain in the Marise corps.

Second Lieutenant George M. Welles, to be first Seutenant in the Marine corps.

Edward R. Miller, Richard R. Neill and Horatio R. Bigelow, to be second lieutenant's the Marine corps.

Lieutenant Colonel Andrew J. Alexander, Amintant Adjutant General of the Seventseuth army corps, to be brigadier general by brevet.

Frivate Erneet S. Einney, to be second lieutenant First regiment United States cavalry.

The PRACAS BETWEEN MESSRS. FIELD AND ENLLEY.

THE PRACAS BETWEEN MESSES. PIELD AND BELLEY THE PRACAS BETWEEN MESSERS. FIELD AND HELLHY.

The special committee of the House on the assault
made by Judge Pield, one of the Louisians members
elect, upon Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, have
completed their labors, and will report probably to morrow. The majority of the committee will detail the
facts as developed by their investigation, and will leave
to the House the designation of the action to be taken to
vindicate its dignite and vivilless.

THE HOUSE READY POR HARD WORK. The House is now ready to go to work vigorously to finish up the important business of the session, and commence on Wednesday holding evening seef consider the amendments to the Tax bill.

In Secretary Stanton's statement of attor paid by the War Department, tied to Congress in response to a resolute inquiry, is one of to thousand dollars the Hou.

departments had power to pay senators or representa-tives extra compensation for services rendered, it cer-tainly would place in their hands a most powerful means of corruptly influencing the action of Congress. This matter should be at once investigated, and the money

It has been determined to commence immediately the construction of a government aronal at Rock Island. It will be one of the largest in the world. Its estimated cost will be one and a half millions of dollars.

ROTECTION OF GOVERNMENT RECORDS FROM FIR A report has been made, by an efficient and experienced engineer, upon the insecurity of the War and Navy departments for the preservation of the public records from fire. The erection of fire-proof granite buildings for the use of these departments is recommended.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. Monday, (rep.) of N. Y., presented the pro-ings of the Chamber of Commerce of New York in of the pending Bankruptcy bill. Mr. Postmov, (rep.) of Kansas, presented the creden-als of James H. Lane as Senator from Kansas for six

years ensuing the 4th of March next, which were read.

years ensuing the 4th of March next, which were read.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., from the Military Committee, reported a bill entitled "An act for the benefit of army officers in the field." It provides that from and after the lat of March, 1865, and during the continuance of the present rebellion, the commutation price of officers' subsistence shall not apply to the commutation price of the rations of any officer above the rank of brevet brigadier general or any officer entitled to commutation for fuel or quarters. It relieves all army officers from the payment of the income tax, and grants to all officers and volunteers who shall continue in the military service to the close of the war, upon being mustered out of the service, three mouths' pay. This latter provision shall not apply to officers not on duty, nor to officers entitled to commutation for fuel and quarters.

No action was taken on the bill.

Mr. Wilson called up the bill in relation to the enrolment, as reported by the Military Committee, which is as follows:—

SECTION 1.—That from and after the passage of this act any person enrolled and liable to be drafted may be accepted as a substitute for a drafted person, and such drafted person shall be exempt from service for such time as the substitute shall be held to service under the terms of his callstment.

SEC. 2.—No person overing military service shall be exempted from liability to perform the same on account of furnishing a substitute for the navy, unless the substitute is presented in person to the board of enrolment, by which the principal is enrolled and is accepted by said board of enrolment.

SEC. 3.—Any recruiting agent, substitute broker or other person who shall called or cause to be enlisted, as a volunteer of intolication, any instance person, or person in a condition intolication, any instance person, or or person in a condition of the control of the contr

section be stricken out, and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Willer, (rep.) of W. Va., offseed as an amendment an additional section, providing that where men have been enlisted in regiments already organised, under the promise of being mustered out of the service at the expiration of the term of services of the regiment, they shall be mustered out according to that promises.

promise of only mustered out at the service as the approximation of the term of service of the regiment, they shall be mustered out according to that promise.

This was opposed by Messrs. William and Baown and advocated by Messrs. William, Gamms and Handston.

The Senate request to adopt the amendment.

Mr. Buckalew, (opp.) of Pa., offered an amendment to repeal that section of the Essolment bill which permits Governors of States to send agents to States in rebellion to recruit and fill up quotas.

Mr. Wilson hoped this would not be adopted.

Mr. Saurasum would like the Senator-from Massachusetts to answer a question. He (Mr. Saulsbury) had seen it stated in the papers that immediately after the fall of Savannah Massachusetts had agents there to fill the quota of that State. No authority had been gives to do this; but after the slaves had been put on shipboard Gov, Andrew had mede an application to the President for permission to enlist these men, and it had been granted. He (Mr. Saulsbury) was opposed to this, while the young white mon of big State (Delaware) had to respond in person to all the drafts.

Mr. Wilson replied that he did not know about this

to Savannah.

Mr. Winson, in reply to Mr. Saulabury, anid that Massachusetts had furnished up to the 22d of December 125,637
men for three years, being a surplus of 7,613 more than
the Governor had been called upon for. She had furnished 153,000 men altogether, and they were equal to
125,437 for three years. She furnished last year 45,446

recruita.

Mr. Shrrham—How many of these were credits for naval recruits?

Mr. Wilson—I believe 16,000 men. Of the entire number of men furnished by Massachusetts, 10,672 were foreign born. There has been a great deal said about importations. We imported and put into four Massachusetts regiments 907 men from Germany, and the number of black men put into the service by Massachusetts taking the whole enlistments at home and in the rebel States, is 4,731. Here are 15,000 altogether out of 125,000 that were born out of the United States.

Mr. Surman—I am not aware that any abuse has followed this section that is proposed to be stricken out. I am not aware that any evil consequences have followed.

Mr. Grimm—Have you read General Sherman's letter?

Mr. Surman—Yes, I recollect it. It was a very pointed letter, written with the point of the sword rather than the pen. (Laughter.) I therefore submit to the Senate that inasmuch as the section exists as it is aircady on our statute books, it should not be heatily removed, unless some reason cambe shown for the Temoval. The burden therefore is with the seasor from Pennsylvania. (Mr. Buckalew), who makes this motion to show that something wrong has occurred under this law.

Mr. Ruckalew), who makes this motion to show that something wrong has occurred under this law.

Mr. Buckalew), who makes this motion to show that something wrong has occurred under this law.

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arrange for the counting of the Presidential vote on Wednesday.

THE REGISTROLLERY SHIL RESURED.

Mr. BERRELSE, (rep.) of Ohin, advocated the repeal of the section. It was not necessary now, he said, for State agents to go to the armies, as all the gen rais in the field were doing their best to secure the enlistment of colored men. Bewas the opinion of our best generals that the provision proposed to be stricken out was a great evil.

Mr. The Ever, (***pr.) of K. J., was in fayor of Mr. Buckel's amendment was then adopted by the following v.

Mr. Brown, Suckalew, Carliste, Chandler, Collored and Davis, Inciditie, Grimes, Harlen, glaver, find. Nacemith, Powell, Harlise, Hiewer, Johnson, Languer, find., Nacemith, Powell, Harlise, Hiewer, Hiewer, Johnson, Languer, Tonger, Martin, Nacemith, Powell, Harlise, Hiewer, Hiewer, Johnson, Languer, Hendricker, Herrise, Johnson, Languer, Harlise, Martin, Nacemith, Powell, Harlise, Hiewer, Hiewer, Johnson, Languer, Hendricker, Hiewer, Johnson, Languer, Harlise, Martin, Martin, Hiewer, Hiewer, Hiewer, Johnson, Languer, Hiewer, Hiewer, Johnson, Languer, Hiewer, Hiewer, Hiewer, Johnson, Languer, Hiewer, Hiewer, Johnson, Languer, Hiewer, Hiewer, Johnson, Languer, Hiewer, Hiewer

words, "for imprisoned not exceeding two years," the words "nor less than three mostins."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Hair, (rep.) of N. E., mored to strike out from the thind section the words "or other person," after the words "that any recruiting agent, substitute broker."

Mr. Wisco said the oction to erred to was the asked by the administration. It was designed to protect help-less men ov rywhere. The Airican slave trade pales before the crue-ties of substitute brokering. Men were seduced from insome hosp tals and put into the army Men were drugged and put into the army in an insome ble condition. More than that, their bounty was taken from them; out of tweive hundred dollars they sometimes got no more than one hundred. He understood that in New York city they had a brokers' board which they regulated in Well street.

Mr. Gunness, (rep.) of Cal., suggested as to amend the section so that it wo.ld road "that any recruiting agent, substitute broker, or other person, who shall for pay or proit collist," Ac.; and this amendment was accepted by Mr. Hale a lieu of his amendment.

The further consideration of this subject was then postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. PUNNER, (rep.) of Mass., offered a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution as follows:—

Representatives to Congress shall be apportioned amone.

Mr. PURNEM, (rep.) of Mass., offered a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution as follows:

— Representatives to Congress shall be apportioned among the saveral States which may be included in this Union according to the number of male citizens of age having in each State the qualifications required for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; the actual enumeration of such citizens shall be made by the consus of the United States.

This was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE ATIACK ON PERSHRUGE IN JUNE LAST.

Mr. WADS, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, made a report in relation to the attack on Petersburg in June last, which, with the evidence taken, was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Anthony, (rep.) of R. L., five thousand copies of the report and testimony were ordered to be printed.

The Senate went into executive session, and

House of Representatives.

Wanningrow, Feb. 6, 1865.

PROTECTION OF THE OVERLAND ROOTE.

Mr. WILDER, (rep.) of Kannas, presented the concurrer resolutions of the Kannas Legislature, for the protectio of the Overland California mail against hostile Indiana and they were referred to the Committee on Militar Affairs.

TRINGRAPH TO THE COLUMNIA RIVER.

Mr. DORMELY, (rep.) of Minn., introduced a bill authorising the construction of a telegraph line from St. Cloud to Pembina, to connect with the Columbia river, at or near the Pacific Ocean. The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE CLEBOY AND THE DRAFT.

Mr. PRICE, (rep.) of Iowa, introduced a preemble of the property of the control of the columnia of the col

Whereas, the genius and policy of our government is op-posed to granting to any religious denomination special privileges; and, whereas, it appears that, though the act of 1866 for enrolling and calling out the antional forces makes no assemption of ministers; and, whereas, it is reported that some of them have been exempted from military duty; there-

fore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform
the House whether any such privileges have been granted to
preachers of any denomination of professing Christians
which have been denied to others; and if so, of what denomnations, their names and places of residence, and the reasons for their discharge from military duty.

wening.

Mr. Cox, (opp.) of Ohio, congratulated the republic
that they proposed to do something for white men. that they proposed to do some He was called to order. The resolution was passed.

Mr. KELLOGO, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a resolution, which was adepted, instructing the Committee on Printing to report a plan for the distribution of the book which have accumulated in the folding room of the House among the members of the present House of Representatives.

Representatives.

TAXING HOMESTRADE.

On the motion of Mr. Beaman, (rep.) of Mich., the House adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Homestead law that the lands occupied under its provisions may be taxed for county and other purposes.

OMPENSATION FOR BEAMACPATED BLAYES.

Mr. Rotlins, (opp.) of Mo., offered a joint resolution, stating that many loyal persons will be subject to very serious loss on the ratification of the anti-slavery constitutional ameadment, and declaring that a just and resonable compensation should be given to them without delay. He demanded the previous question, which was not seconded, and then the resolution went over till next Monday.

Whereas, the Daily Chronicle of this city, reported to be official connection with the President, has spoken of him

official connection with the President, has spoken of him as the sovereign head of the greatest government on earth; and whereas, the Espress Couri of the Districts of Columbia whereas, the Espress Couri of the Districts of Columbia of arbitrary arrest principle as the law of the land of arbitrary arrest principle as the law of the land of arbitrary arrest principle as the law of the land of arbitrary arrest principle as the law of the land of th

rule.

PATRIENTS TO RAHLEGAD COMPARIES.

Mr. Hotzars, (opgs) of Ind., introduced a joint resolution that hereafter no payment shall be made to any rail-read company which has received public lands on condition of transporting troops and other property of the United States free of tell or charge; that the Secretary of War cause to be refunded any money which has been paid to any such companies for like transportation: Provided that nothing bearin shall be construed to prevent, the taking possession of any such railroad and applying it to the use required.

that nothing heat taking possession the use required.

Capital.

On motion of Mr. Garrello, the resolution adopted instroting the Committee on the Conduct of the War to examine into the military campaigns of Goseral Reserrations from the beginning of his service in Wastern Virginia to the conclusion of his secent campaign in Missouri.

THE DEMOCRATE AND THE PLACE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. COX, (opp.) of Ohio, offered the following resolution:—

solved. That the President of the United States, in enoring to ascertain the disposition of the insurperts in a spainst the authority of the federal government, with a to negotiation for peace and the restoration of the mis entitled to the gratitude of a suffering and dised country; and that, with a similar view, he be respectively requested to omit no houserable survious hereafter the may lead to the desired object—to wit: passe and

Tas—Messr. Allson, Baldwin of Mich., Beaman, Brandages, Freeman Clarko, Davis of Md., Dawes, Driggs, Edgerton, Higby, Hubbard of Conn., Jenekes, Johnson of Dhu, Julian, Kellagg of Mich., Ksor, Loan, Long, Longyear, Marvis, McChurg, Norrill, Rogers Sloan, Smithers, Slevens, Thomas of Md., Dyson, Wadsworth, Windom.

NATS—Messra. James C. Allen, William J. Allen, Alley, Ames, Ancona, Arsock, Ashker, Baldwin of Mass., Bazier, Blatt., Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Broomall, Brown of Wia, Rrown of West Va., Chanler, Ambrose W. Clark, Clay, Grounder, Chanley, Ambrose W. Clark, Clay, Grounder, Chanley, Ambrose W. Clark, Clay, Ong. Democrat. Democrat. Bloom, Control, C

Yeaman.
The resolution, under the rule, went over.
THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.
Mr. MORRIL, (rep.) of Vt., from the Con
Ways and Moans, reported a bill amendatory
ternal Revenue law, which was made the ap
from and after Wednesday evening next.

Resolved, That it is the cuty of the President to maintain, in every constitutional and legal manner, the integrity of the American Usion, as formed by the Fathers of the republic and is no event and under no circumstances to profer of ceeping of the regulations which shall admit by the resolvent implication the cristence of any other Federal or Confederate government within the territory of the United States.

was adopted for a joint meeting of the committees or conference of both Houses to examine into the subject of trade regulations.

THE HOUSE IN COMMITTEE THE PROPRIATION MILE.

The House in Committee of the Whole resumed the consideration of the Navy Appropriation bill. The amendment penting was that of Mr. Davis, of Maryland, to create a Board of Admiralty.

Mr. Blow, (rep.) of Mc., spoke against the amendment and vindicated the Navy Department.

Mr. Davis, (rep.), of Md., replied to the gentleman who had preceeded him, saying by his amendment hedd not propose to remove the navy bureaus, but to provide for the "secretary of the Navy a council of navy officers, as the President has his cabinet so that he, too may have his advisers. He clasmed that in his remark heretofore criticized, he had been vindicating the officer of the navy as against the Navy Department.

Mr. Piku, [rep.] of Me., replied to Mr. Davis.

The question was then taken, and the angelies of the committee of the

providing fo," evening sessions of the House, from and after Wednes by next, for the consideration of the amendatory Int. Vall Revenue act.

The House to keep and passed the Senate resolution for an amendment of the rules, so as to provide specifically for the counting of the circumstant votes for President and vice President of the distinct States in Joint meeting of the two houses on Wednessiey next.

Mr. Onantez, (opp.) of N. Y. Berked, but was refused, leave to introduce the following to

leave to introduce the following several case to introduce the following several case to introduce the following several case to the several case to communicate to this House at an early day the basis upon whice each of the quotes of the different case to communicate to this House at an early day the basis upon whice such of the quotes of the different carries and states have been established and adjusted under the facility of the several case for troops by the President of the finite of the several case with a detailed statement of the number of troops and see most furnished by such State and district almost the offsteels of the rebellion, with their respective terms of service.

The Amendments to the Internal Rove

The amendatory Internal Revenue bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to-day by Representative Morrill makes many changes in the details of the present law. Among other things, it provides that in all sales of spirits hereafter made, a gallon shall be taken to be a gailon of first proof, according to the standard set forth and declared for the inspection and gauging of spirits throughout the United States. Brandy distilled from grapes is to pay a duty of fifty instead of twenty-five cents a gailon, and distilled from apples and peaches, one dellar and fifty cents a gailon. Tobacco, soulf and clears, whether demestic or imported may be tracefored. cigars, whether domestic or imported, may be transferred without payment of duty from bonded warshouse, to be taken out on payment of duty. All manufactured tobacco, sauff or cigars is required, before removal for consumption, to be inspected and weighed, and a stamp is to be affixed upon the box or other packages in the manner to be prescribed by the commissioner. All cigars are to be packed in boxes, and all manufactured tobacco, sauff and cigars, whether domestic or imported, which shall be sold or pass out of the hands of the manufacturer and importer, except in a bonded warshouse, without being inspected, shall be forfeited. The bill proposes to amend section ninety-nine of the present haw under the head of brokers, by striking out the words "gold and silver bullion and coin," and the words "gold and silver bullion and coin," and the words "of all contract for such sales," and inserting in lieu thereof the words upon any sales or contracts for the sale of gold and silver bullion and coin, one-tenth of one per centum of the amount of such sales or contracts. Incomes are to be taxed on persons at home or abroad five per centum on the excess over \$5,000; on any loan of money, or any advance of money on security, whether represented by note or otherwise, for every \$100, or fractional part, a stamp duty of two cents is required. On all cotton on which no duty has been levied and collected, and which is not exempted by law, a duty of six cents a pound until July I, 1866; and on and after that date five cents, payable in coin. In addition to the duties imposed in section ninety-four of the present law there shall be collected and paid on goods, wares and merchandise, except as hereinafter provided, an increase of one-fifth er twenty per centum; provided that this shall not apply to oad, illuminating oil (refined), and naptha, bensine and bonzole. Paper of all descriptions, printed books, magazines, pamphlets, reviews and similar publications; cotton, manufactured, tobacco, smiff, cigars, cigarettes and cheroots. cigars, whether domestic or imported, may be transferred without payment of duty from bonded warehouse, to be

The Failure Before Petersburg an sune

Washington, Fob. 8, 180e.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War, through
Senstor Wade, the chairman, made a report to-day relative to the failure of the attack on the enemy's lines tive to the failure of the attack on the enemy's lines before Petersburg. It appears that the explosion of the mine under one of the enemy's batteries was the sugges-tion of Lieutenant Colonei Heary Plessants, of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the mining, mainly the work of his regiment, commenced on the 25th of June, with the approval of Gen. Burnside, and finished on the 23d of July. Colonel Pleasants labored under disadvantages which would have detered a man of less energy and determination.

On the 26th of July a plan of attack was submitted to General Meads by General Burnside, who

On the 26th of July a plan of attack was submitted to General Meade by General Burnside, who proposed to place two brigades of colored troops, who had been drilling with reference to the attack some weeks, in the advance of the attacking column. General Meade objected, not because he believed they would not doshier duty as well as white troops, but because they had not been under fire. The matter was referred to General Grant, who decided that white troops should lead the assault. He said in evidence, "General Burnside wanted to put his colored division in front, and I believe if he had done so it would have been a success.—Still I agreed wish General Meade in his objection to that plan. General Meade said that if we put the selored troops in front—we had only that one division—and if it should prove a failure, it would then be said, very properly, that we were showing these people ahead to get them killed because we did not care anything about them; but that

front—we had only that one division—and if it should prove a failure, it would then be said, very properly, that we were shoving these people ahead to get them killed because we did not care anything about them; but that you had not be said if we put white trops in front. The order for the springing of the mine and mode of attack was given by deneral Meade."

The seport gives the history of the attack, showing that General Burnside received a peremptory order at quarter to ten A. M. to withdraw his troops, and that Burnside labored to Induce General Meade to rescind the order, believing that success would crown the effort if perservesed in. There is a difference between the testimony of the two generals con this point, General Meade testifying that General Burnside was authorized to exercise his judgment in the withdrawsh. In reply to a question asked by the committee why he could not get better instruments, Colonel Pleasanta replied, "General Burnside told me General Meade and Major Duane, the Chief Rogineer of the Army of the Potomac, said the thing could not be done; that it was aff elaptrap and nonsense; that such a length of mining has never been executed in mitirary operations, and never could be. General Burnside was the only officer of high rank who favored the mine." The committee canned, from all the testimony, svoid the conclusion that the first and great cause of the disaster was the change made on the afternoon preceding the attack in the arrangement of General Burnside to place the division of colored troops in the advance. The reasons assigned by General Burnside for not taking one of his divisions of white troops for that purpose are fully justify the confidence that General Burnside roops when they were put in action would seem to fully justify the confidence that General Burnside roops when they were put in action would seem to fully justify the confidence that General Burnside or the advance, as General Burnside desired, the assult would have been successful orders to the subject, who had car

Sales of Seven-Thirty Bonds.

PRILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1866.
The sales of seven-thirties by Jay Cooke, the subscritten agent, since Saturday, is \$3,096,500.

Letter from a Rebel Prisoner. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BERALD.

Journal I mann, Feb. 1, 1868
I have four elaters residing in the city of New Yor I have four sisters residing in the city of New York, to whom I am anxious to communicate the fact of my imprisonment upon Johnson's Island. A letter directed simply New York would fail probably to reach them. Will you notice my arrival hither in such a manner in the columns of the Resalt as will very likely be seen by them or others of my acquaintances, or use such other means as to you may seem best adapted to accomplish the end is o much desired My sisters names respectively are Mary, Annie, Catharine and Lavinia Duane. By communicating to my sisters in any way whatever the news of my arrival here, you will greatly oblige, yours respectfully.

Second floutenant, Company F, Tenth Tenn.

Residence, Columbia, S. C.

SACRED CONCERT AT THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINTY, the completion of the spire of the Church of the Holy Trinity, on Brooklyn Heights, is to take place to night in that edifice. Several destinguished erticle wall or twenty in the entertain of the "Holy Trinity choir." Mr. G. W. Warren will direct the performance.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Stramm.Corat—Cartii—Part 1—Court opens a o'clock A. M. Nos. 805, 943, 1027, 87, 713, 356
1281, 419, 497, 512, 517, 520, 547, 609, 601, 67
710, 739, Part 2—73 Duane street. Calendar court adjourned to Wednesday, 8th last, 26

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBAST, Fob. 6, 1865

trial to close the argument to a jury. To maify the article prohibiting slavery projections as an amountment to the constitution

Congress as an amountment to the constitution of United States.

The bill to prevent the defacement of natural scen was ordered to a third rending.

Adjourned.

Assembly. Instructing Senators and Representatives in Congress to favor the passage of a law crediting volunteers to the locality where enrolled. Adopted.

For a rocess from the 18th to the 23d instant.

To authorize attorneys and counselors to take arking edgement of deeds and other instruments.

To employ watchmen to villages.

To increase the capital stock and fire the termines the Adirondack Railroad.

The state Bounty bill.

Mesers Hell & Hulbert's commission warehouse and a Alloghaup House, on Water street, were destroyed by systemasy. Loss \$30,000, which is insured.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Peace Conference-The Movements of the Union Forces-The Rebel Army-News from Central America, Mexico, The Cunard mail steamship Ouba, Captain Stone, will

leave this port to-morrow for hiverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at half-past eleves o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Naw York Herand—Edition for Europe—will be

ready at half-past nine in the morning.

It will contain the latest facts and rumors in relation to Commissioners; a full account of the late disastrous fire at Savannah; the latest reports of the Operations of General Sherman, with a map showing the scene of his movements against Augusta, Branchville and Charleston; the latest despatches from Fost Fisher and Richmond, and accounts of the movements of the Union Forces in all sections; a complete Roster of the Rebel Armies as they exist at the present time; the passage of the Constitutional Amendment by Congress; late and interesting news from Central America, the South Pacific, Mexico Cuba, &c., and reports of all important events of the pe

Royal Havama Lottery.—Prizes Cashed in gold. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Waltstreet. All Ladies Should Use Sterling's Ambre SIA for the hair. It cleaness and beautifies, preserves an renders the hair soft and glossy.

Prizes Cached in All Legalized Lotte ies. Information gives. CLAYTON, 10 Walt street.

A Well-known Poet Sings of "Flower kiesed gales." Had he been bleased with the acquaintance of some of the young beauties who use "HALON'N NIGHT BLOOMING CEREDS he would have discarded the of frem the final word, and sing of "flower-kiesed gale." He could not have helped it, you know.

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & num. Meerschaum manefacturers, No. 600 Broadway, Bear Fouristreel. Pipes cut to order.

BRONCHIAL TROCHES. We have found them efficacious in allaying Irritation in the Throat and Bronchia, and would commend them to the attention of public speakers and others troubled with Affections of the Thront. They are also an excellent remedy for Hourseness resulting from cold."-

Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the world. Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only period Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.—An fallible cure for burns, soalds, sprains, rheumatists, 'gashot wounds, &c. A single application allays the pair for a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be will out it.

Best-Miller's Hair Dye, Warw anted better and cheaper than any sold at double the w ice. Al druggists sell it.

Chevalter's Life for the Hair—F estored for her bead clean. Standa above comparison will hard research. Standa above comparison will hard research. Standa the drug stores and at profiles. Life Broadway, New York. SARAH A. CHEVAL [ER. N. D. Cherokee Pille-Fernale Re guinter.Sold by all druggiets. Si per box. Thirty-ty o page pumph
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A certain cure for coughs, cold, influent
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and lungs. There is nothing litts it. J
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A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up speciacles, without a d of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on recorpt of it.
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